

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

19D4-05-
(*Muzrai*)

File No. 38

Serial Nos. 1-5

Papers Filed.

Month March 1906

SUBJECT.

*File relating to the transfer of Jodi Kempadiya
Village in the Devanahalli Taluk from the present
Siddappa to the Hundannarahalli Matt in the
Saad Taluk.*

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.

LATER REFERENCES.

*Muz. 7. 46 of 1906
Muz 7 97 of 1908. Slb 169
Slb 107 11
n 459-22-1-9816-23*

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Land Rev.)

NOTES.

File. No 615-α,

FILE HEADING.

Transfer of govi Kempalingapura village in the Devanahalli Mk., from the present holder Siodaiya to the Hunasuramahalli Math in the said Mk.

From

The Supdt. of Inam Settlements in Mysore.

No. 125 Dated 10-6-05 Received 12-6-05.

Diary No. 9699	Enclos. ^{Memo} ~~Vern. recd.~~ Spare Copies.	Serial No. /
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BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Recommends that The village of Kempalingapura which was confirmed as inam to the ancestor of one Siodaiya, may be transferred to Hunasuramahalli Math, as the village should have been settled for the said Math, in the beginning.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The facts of the case are clearly stated in the Amildar's report No. 178 of 8-3-05 and moreover the Inam Supdt. has submitted a Memo of Correspondence.

Left: Sanctioning the recommendation is put up 16/6/05. There is much doubt regarding the claim of Hunasuramahalli.

NOTES—First sheet.

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be seen from this that the village of Kempalungapur was granted to Siddalungavarada as
indian.

The present Sidda Vadra is the grandson of
the original donee and has been in the
enjoyment of the village for a long time.

It is contended by the agent of
Mahantadavara Matt of Humsamaballi
that Kempalungapur is one of the 7
villages that were granted as manor to
the Mutt in 1812 by H H the late Krishna-
-ray Wodeyar Bahadur and that Siddalungavarada
Vadra was an agent of the mutt. He has
produced a number of receipts & other documents
which in no way support his case. Some of the
lists show the yearly details of the revenue
of the village. One of the pattis (no 4) produced by
him in the contrary ~~goes a great way~~ in a way
goes to prove that the village belongs to Sidda
Vadra (Please see the heading of the patty).

In col. 11 of the main register reference is
made to the Nikup given in 1812 & the taking
from the Dalah Amildar to the Phundhar his
~~possession for the authority~~ for the continuance
of the main village to Siddavarada. And
8 of the main register shows that the village was
granted for the support of Siddavarada's matt

in the village of Kempalingampur.

It is attempted to make out - that there is
no Matt at - Kumpalungapur or in its
neighbourhood & except - Hunsamaballi
Matt. But - the Matsya executed by some
of the villagers before the Auldar is to the
effect - that they do not know if pooja is
performed in the Siddhadev Matt in the village
but that Sivayats now & then make a sojourn
to the Matt and perhaps dine there & that
some of the villagers also take their meals there.

He is Chief of the ~~Forest~~ ^{Wilderness} ~~Service~~ ^{Department} and
 J. P. ~~Wester~~ ^{Wester} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Chief~~ ^{Chief} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Forest~~ ^{Forest} ~~Service~~ ^{Service}
 The ~~amulet~~ ^{amulet} has reported that there is no

The Amildar has reported that there is no record which conclusively proves the fact that the village in question was ever granted for the support of the Hunsamaranahalli Math. The only documentary evidence which ~~is said to support~~ the contention that the village formed part of the grant to the said Math, is ~~an~~ an authenticated extract from the diary which is in the custody of the Vernacular Records of the C. P. S. The extract makes a reference to a Miroga said to have issued to the Devanahalli Amildar wherein it was stated that 7 villages including Hunsamaranahalli had been granted for the Hunsamaranahalli Math.

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In the first place, the village in question has not been expressly mentioned in the second place there is nothing to show in the Zuluk records whether such a deed was received & given effect to. If this be a fact the Matt should have also been furnished with a copy of the revised deed. He has not produced the document (original). Nor has he produced any account (authentic) to show that Kumpalung was managed by Siddharath as agent of the ~~Hansa~~ Hansamamabelli Matt. Nor was any claim preferred before the Mian Supt at the time of the Mian settlement which took place so far back as 1875. Now there appears to be no reasonable ground for reopening the question recommended by the Mian Supt.

There is no doubt that the Mian is devadaya & is probably one of the several Jangamian Mians granted or confirmed during the administration of H. H. Maharajah Mumtaz Ali Bahadur. It is now reported that the descendant of the original donee has not been fulfilling the conditions of the grant. The only question that now arises is the resumption of the Mian and can never be a transfer of the village to a different Matt.

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The Amildar's report further shows that some of the
7 villages referred to already were ul-fazir.
treated as personal viams & then converted into
Devadaya viams. The circumstances under which
the ~~above~~ conversion of the tenures were ordered
are not known from the records. The papers
relating to them may be called for

Subd Please call for a report
9/17/6 as to the circumstances under
which the other villages of said to
belong to the Mutt (Sugputta,
Chikkamaramahalli, Pura) were
first treated as personal viams
& then recognized as Devadaya
with record & full order, if any, in
which the conversion was sanctioned.
Also the circumstances under which
Simpadurajablaballi passed into the
possession of Rajalingaiah & the
records relating to the confiscation
of Voderahalli

None is forwarding
to the Amildar.

Subd & Mrs

Apt. docket put up.

Subd:

19/19/6/05. Passed

9/14/6

15/1/05

R.
18/6/05

9/17/6

2 To The Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore.

Docket No. R 12954/d. R. 6/5-04-2 d/ 24.6.1905.

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Calls for report on the circumstances under which the villages of Suggatta, Chikkamaranahalli and Pura were recognised as Devadaya and those under which Lingadhira Gollahalli passed into the possession of Nagalinga Sastri.

3. *From the Sup^{ty} of Inam Settlements.*

Letter No 8 dt. the 7th July 1905.

Submits the reports called for which shows that the villages of Pura and Hunasamaranahalli were settled as Devadaya at the time of the Inam Settlement and that Chikkamaranahalli and Suggatta were recognised as Devadaya according to the orders of Govt issued in the respective cases; and states that Nagalinga Sastri is presumed to be the manager of Lingadhira Gollahalli on behalf of the Matt.

The question for decision is whether the village of Kempalinganapura belongs to the Hunasamaranahalli Matt. At the time of the Inam Settlement, the village was confirmed in the name of one Sidda Vadeer for the support of his Matt in the same village. The Inam Superintendent is of opinion that this was a mistake and that the village should be transferred to the Hunasamaranahalli Matt. A thorough search was made in the Vernacular Records of this office with a view

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to find out whether there are any papers which would conclusively prove or disprove the point at issue. But no such papers could be found and it is a pity that even the original Sannad has been lost. From the materials now available, the arguments pro and con may be summarised as follows:—

Arguments in favour of the Hunsamaranahalli Matt.

1. All the seven villages have been granted in one and the same Sannad, which ~~lead~~ leads to the presumption that the villages were granted for the benefit of one & the same institution.
2. In 1817 i.e. about 4 years after the grant of the inam villages, there was some dispute about the ownership of the Pura village, one of the seven inam villages. It was then contended by the Vader of the Hunsamaranahalli Matt that the Pura village belonged to the said Matt. Finally, it was decided that the Pura village should be treated as belonging to the Hunsamaranahalli Matt, if as alleged by the Vader there was a document (ಶ್ರೀ ಪುರಾ) to show that the person, who disputed the title of the Matt, had accepted the title on a previous occasion. The course which the ^{subsequent} enquiry took, cannot be ascertained, as there are no records; but the fact that the Pura village was ever since in the possession and enjoyment of

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the Hunsamaranahalli Matt and was conferred to the same Matt, during the Inam Settlement, shows that the Matt's claim to it was recognised. This being one of the seven villages, the presumption arises that all of them were given for the benefit of the said Matt.

3. The petitioner Channabasava Vadar has now produced a document (ಶ್ರೀಮತು), probably the one referred to in the above para, which shows that the Vaders holding the five villages, mentioned in the margin, held the same for the benefit of the Hunsamaranahalli Matt, and that they were the property of the Matt.

4. The Hukum given by the Amildar in 1814 to the Shikdar contains a direction that the original Hukum should be given to the Vadar of the Hunsamaranahalli Matt. This shows that the said Matt had an interest in all the seven villages.

5. The Fouzdar's order of 1815 directs the Amildar of Devanahalli to obtain and send to the Fouz Kacheri all references regarding the Hunsamaranahalli & other villages. In this order, the direction is that the references should be obtained from Nanye Vadar of the Hunsamaranahalli Matt. This shows that the said

1. Hunsamaranahalli
2. Chikkamaranahalli
3. Vadarahalli
4. Lingadhira Gollahalli
5. Suggatta.

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Matt was the owner of all the seven villages.

6. In 1819, an order was issued to the Amildar of Devanahalli, directing him to see that Nanje's Vader of the Hunasamaranahalli Matt was not disturbed in the enjoyment of the villages. In this order, it is clearly stated that the seven villages ^{belonged} ~~were granted~~ to the Hunasamaranahalli Matt.

7. Nagalinga Sastri, who is now in possession of the Lingadhara Gollahalli, has admitted that he is managing the affairs of the village as an agent of the Hunasamaranahalli Matt and that the village belongs to the said Matt. This shows that the several persons located in the villages were only the agents of the Matt, and not independent inamdars.

8. Certain papers, produced by Channabasava Vader, show that the Hunasamaranahalli Matt was recognised as of principal authority, and that those, who were located in the other villages, were subject to the said Matt.

9. There is no Matt at Kempalinganapura nor in any other village except Hunasamaranahalli.

10. The Inam Superintendent himself admits that the settlement made during the Inam Settlement is a mistake and that Kempa-

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linganapura should properly belong to the
Hunasamaranahalli Matt.

The arguments that are against the
Matt are as follows:-

- (1) The Samad says that the seven villages
are granted to seven persons and mentions the
name of each against the village concerned.
It is not a grant in favour of one institution
- (2) There is no direct documentary evidence to
prove that the seven villages were granted for the
benefit of the Hunasamaranahalli Matt
- (3) If the Matt had a claim to Kempalinganapur,
they would have urged it at the Suam Settle-
ment. Their failure to do so shows that they
have no claim to it.
- (4) The village has been from a long time in the
possession of Siddeswaru and his descendants.
Till now, the Hunasamaranahalli Matt has
acquiesced in it, and so, has lost the claim,
if any, to the village.
- (5) The present holder of the village, Siddeswaru,
does not admit that he is an agent on
behalf of the Hunasamaranahalli Matt,
but states that he has a Matt of his own in
the village, where he feeds people.
- (6) The Jori payable to Govt on account of this and
other villages were being paid by the respective

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Vaders. (Please also see pages 2 to 6 of this note and the note in Kannada)

It will thus be seen that there are arguments to support both sides of the question. The Suam Suptt, however, thinks that the village should be transferred to the Hunsamaranahalli Matt.

In case Govt are of opinion, that the village does not belong to the Hunsamaranahalli Matt, the next question is whether the Suam village should be resumed ^{by} Govt. It is proved that Siddaiya is not a person fit to carry out the purpose of the grant and that the proceeds from the village ~~are~~ ^{appear to be} utilized for personal benefit. The object of the grant has thus failed to be complied with.

¹⁴⁴⁴
23/9/1905/ Submitted for orders

¹⁴⁴⁴
24/9/05 The question for consideration is whether Govt should intervene in favour of the Hunsamaranahalli Matt & take the village of Kumbalipapura from the ^{possession of} ~~possession of~~ Siddavade who claims it as a personal Suam & who has usufructually mortgaged it. We have no records to show the circumstances under which the village was granted & the conditions to which

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the grant is subject. The original
sannad is lost. But there is no
doubt that a single sannad was
issued in respect of seven villages
recofing. Grants to seven
different individuals who are
severally named & the village appertaining
to each being separately mentioned.
The jodi is also separately given.
There is no doubt also that the
Hunsurwarasalle hutte is the
(the jodi entered against which is the largest)
principal one out of the 7 huttes &
the presiding priests apparently of
which the grants in question were
made. The huttes are subject
to the condition of the due maintenance
of the hutte & the feeding of the paupers
so they cannot be personal &
must have been registered in their
names in their representative
capacity. It seems to be
probable that the several
institutions were not independent
of each other & are joint.
Sannad was issued as they all
owed allegiance to one common
hutte, presumably ^{the} Hunsurwarasalle ^{hutte}

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What was the exact control which was exercised by the Huns^{unwieldly} over the other hunts is not known, whether each hunt was free to devote the proceeds of the village assigned to it for the appointed purpose without having any obligation to account the documents and accounts which are produced are fragmentary & insufficient to establish anything more than a presumption that the subordination of the other hunts was not disputed. Disputes occasionally arose which seem to have been settled by the admission of superior religious jurisdiction, there having been no interference with the administration of the villages. It will be seen that of the 7 villages originally granted, only four are still in the possession of the hunt & of these Sappetta was only recently restored & part on the admission of the present holder that he was holding it on behalf of the hunt. Another

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Another Lingadana Balli is in the possession of one Rajabiyaswami on behalf of the Mutt in the connected file the question of the restoration of Vadarballi which was forfeited in 1817 is pending decision. Thus although it seems exceedingly probable that the villages in question along with the others were given to several different Mutt, all of which owned a common allegiance it cannot be said that they were granted for the sole benefit of the Mutt recognized as the principal one among them & it cannot therefore claim any exclusive right the Mutt excepting the principal one of Hunsamaraballi seem to have all disappeared. The Mutt which held a local engaging reports that the Mutt at Lingadana Balli Kumpaligapur has long ceased to exist the building pointed out to have been nothing more than a cowshed. The purpose for which

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the village was originally granted
to be paid & although the grant
has been treated as personal at
the time of the grant settlement
there is nothing to ~~restrain~~ prevent
from revising it & discharging
responsibility on the present holder
has alienated it without anything
& is also not a man of worthy
character. But it is a different
question whether this right of
revision should be exercised
^{in favour} on behalf of the Hunsuwan tribe
to recognize its rights
of which there is no clear evidence
of having been ever ^{exercised} recognized such
an intervention cannot be claimed
as a matter of right. But it
may be ^{or} an act of concession which
will depend upon the present
status of the tribe & the public
purpose it serves upon which we
have no definite information. The
Legal Secy may be consulted

u. o. 27
Forwarded to the Eurogros^{B.} 7/1/55
Secy. for favor. of opinion,
2/10/1955 W. enbater
MGEFB-50,000-17-2-07 Secy

NOTE—Contn. sheet

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No. 1891. End

one file

1
mu
28-10-05

The points for decision in this case are :-

(1) Whether the Jodi village of Kempalingapura was originally granted by His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraj Wadiyar Bahadur III in 1812 for the personal benefit of the grantee Sidda Wadiyar, or for the maintenance of a Matt.

(11) If the grant was for the benefit of an Institution, whether it was for the Matt at Kempalingapura or at Humasamaranahalli; and if it were for the former whether the object of the grant is now fulfilled; or if it were for the latter, whether the grantee Sidda Wadiyar, and after the

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death his descendants, held it in subordination to that Matt and if so, what documents there are in support of this statement.

As regards the first point:-

It is clear from the records that the village was granted for the support of a Matt and not for the personal benefit of the grantee.

As regards the second point:-

The Sanad of the 20th September 1812, makes mention of 7 villages (including the village under dispute) as having been granted to 7 different Jangams as noted in the margin. Of these 7 villages, the first five

Name of Grantee
 Parvata Wariyar
 Mahanta Wariyar
 Aketa Wariyar
 Kemu Vera Wariyar
 Basava Wariyar
 Malka Wariyar
 Sidd Wariyar

Village
 Hanasamarahalli
 Mitha Obarahalli
 Pura
 Suggatta
 Gollahalli "
 Waverahalli &

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are already in the enjoyment of the Humasamaranahalli Matt and the circumstances under which each of them happened to be attached to that Matt are explained in the Inam Superintendent's letter no 8 dated 8th July 1905 and in the original Inam Registers received therewith.

The only two villages that are not now under the management of the Humasamaranahalli Matt are Waderahalli and Kemplingapura. The Matts claim to the former village, which was resumed to Government on account of the murder committed by the grantees' son, is pending

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before Government.

As regards the village of Kempalingapura, I find from the records that it is now in the enjoyment of one Sidda Waderu, the grandson of the original donee; that though he states that he has a Matt of his own in the village, it is clear that there is no such building, that he has been misappropriating the proceeds from the village and that he has also alienated it. It is also reported that he is a man of loose character and that he was criminally convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. I am therefore of humble opinion that the first step that has to

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be taken in this direction is to temporarily resume the village immediately and take it under Government management.

As regards the question as to whether the ~~the~~ Humasa-maranahalli Matt has any claim to this village, I beg to state that for the reasons set forth in pages 8 to 10 of this Note, and considering the fact that in the case of one of these 7 villages themselves, viz, Suggatta, the Government held in their Pro: No R. 4170-73/ L. Q. 171-04-2, dated 14th November 1904, that "the village should properly belong to the Humasamaranahalli Matt I am of humble opinion that

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the village of Kempalingapura also may be considered as belonging to the said Matt, to which it may be accordingly restored. But this can only be done after a sufficient time is given to the present holder, to establish his claim to the village in question. In the meanwhile it may be temporarily resumed. The information as to the present status of the Hurasamarahalli Matt and other details connected with the Institution may be called for from the Deputy Commissioner, as they are not available in this office.

Bangalore }
16th October 1905 }

Chandrasekhara
Secretary, Muzrai Department

MGCPB-2,500-1-8-05.

Muz. SA]

Muzrai Secretariat.

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Submitted for orders may the
y.p. P.
28/10 matter be disposed of as
suggested & the best way which
is the most convenient course
under the circumstances

B
28.11.05
Draft submitted to the
Dean Sahab
1.11.1905

9366
28.11.05.

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From Channabasava Vadekar, Agent of the Huns-
samaranahalli Mutt

Pet. of 2.11.05

States that from the Inam investigation papers, it will
be clear that all the seven villages referred to in
the Sannaad will belong to Hunsamaranahalli
Mutt.

The Inam investigation records are herewith
put up. The said investigation took place in
the year "Yuva" or 1815 & 1816. The fresh Sannaad
that is alleged to have been issued is men-
tioned in these papers which show that the
7 villages were given to the seven different
Jangams. But from an order issued in 1813 &
1814 by A & H, there is a statement said to have
been made by the then Vadekar of the Huns-
samaranahalli Mutt to the effect that all the
7 villages belong to the said mutt.

I Submitted.

Mr. G. The new papers forthcoming
do not ~~seem to show~~ ^{do raise} anything
than ~~raise~~ a presumption that the
Hunsamaranahalli mutt had some
sort of precedence, winning allegiance
from the others. But whether this
was a merely spiritual superiority or
involved any power to actively

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With the administration of the properties of the ^{other} matts, we have no means of knowing the result of the Enam investigation in the year Yuwa seems to have ended in a more definite recognition of the rights of each matt over the village panted to it. The new levy may again be less.

22/12/05

The Maharajas Samund & the Enam settlement papers show that this village was given to the matt in it. It is even now enjoyed by it. But the agent of the Boonswara-mahally matt says that that village was given to his matt. There is however no evidence for it. And moreover it is doubtful if Govt. can interfere & order the transfer of the village from one person to another. Submitted to the Dewan Sahib.

10397
22-12-05

22.12.05

~~Please see para 3 of~~
~~Proclamation of his late~~

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Mr. Thiruvie has been sent
as a moogro question on
footprints - He writes
that the matt referred to is
the one in Humsaranbally
and that Siddavaderu is
one of the agents of that matt
which has its headquarters at
the secret is that if the matt
is a separate one in Kempa-
lingapura that ~~the~~ matt is
now out of repair & that Sidda-
vaderu himself is not deserving
of being patronised as matt
on account of his bad conduct
see In any case the
matt must be in the moogro
& if so the papers must
be submitted up to the
II^d collector.

7.1.06 Under

forwarded to the Moogro Secy. for
disposal in the Moogro Dept.

11.6.06

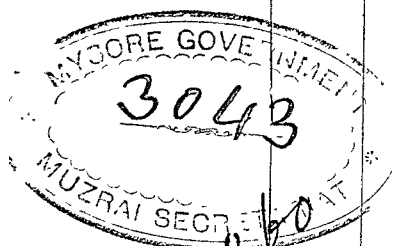
M. V. Subramanian

Secy in the P. & R. Dept.

Office. Please put up a clear draft of the final
orders to be passed. My views are already in

MGCPB-10,000-31-8-04.

19/2/06



U.O. No. 20
9/11/06

Subd with a draft Order
to the Dewan
through the 2^d Councilor } Urantabane Rao
26/2/06

Recd
26.2.06. The draft under
197
5-3-06 is suitably worded and may
be approved. } 5/3/06, Ull 6/3/06
11404
7.3.06
Draft appd by the Dewan
Issue Ull 12/3/06

9699
RV

No. 125.

(Memo & Records
copy of from,

Swam Superintendent's office
Dated, Bangalore 9th June 1903
to

L.R. 615 of 1903.
No. 1.

The Superintendent of
Swam Settlements
in Mysore.

mem
11/6/03. To,

The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
General & Revenue Department.

See (1)

H.V.

9/12/16

Sir,

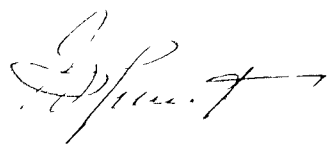
I have the honor to forward herewith an office Memo and records as per accompanying fairist, regarding the transfer of Kempahingapura village in the Devanhally Taluk from the present holder Siddaigga to the Hemmasamamrahahally Matt in the Devanhally Taluk and to state that it is plain from the memo and the record that the village should have been settled for the Hemmasamamrah Matt.

There is no Matt by name Sidde
Vader Matt in the village. The only
Matt in the Taluk is that of Huma
-samaramahally Matt. It seems but
right that the management should
be transferred to Humasamarahally
Matt, considering that the present
holder is not of good character and
also the fact of all the seven villages
being granted for the support of the
Humasamarahally Matt as can
be evinced by exhibit D in the file.

I recommend this being done, and request
the orders of Government.

2. A copy of the Inam Register
is also enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant





Offgt. of Inam Sdls.
in Mysore.

Memo of correspondence ending
with Devanahally Taluk Omildar's
report No 178, dated 3rd March 1905,
regarding the transfer of the manage-
ment of Kempalingapuravillage from
Siddaiyya to Hennasamaranahally -
Matt in the Devanahally Taluk.

Flag 2 As per the late Maharaja's -
Sarnad, dated 20th September 1812
(Copy in the enclosed file) seven villages
including Kempalingapuravillage were
granted as Inam for feeding
lingayets that passed through the
villages. All the seven villages were
included in one, and the same grant.

Flag 7 Extract from the Diary (D) in the
Government Office, presented by the
petitioner, plainly shows that the seven
villages were granted for the
of the Hennasamaranahally Matt. The
subsequent Takids etc. granted.

late His Highness the Maharaja and others go to show that the seven — villages were in charge of seven persons who managed the villages for the Matt, and fed the lingayets etc. Five out of these seven villages have now, by recent orders, been settled as Devadaya for Humasmaranahally Matt. Siddo Vader the holder of the village in question viz: Kempalingapura, managed the village for the Matt (vide receipt nos 11 and accounts nos 2 to 9, 14 to 15 of Fairist A in the file). On the death of — Siddo' Vader, Channabasariah, who looked after the village seems to have carried on the business with the concurrence of Nanje Vader of Humasmaranahally Matt (vide enclosures 1 to 8 of Fairist B). Notices were issued for the present holder Siddiyya to appear, and show cause why the village should not be made Devadaya. He evaded the summons and did not

not appear. On the Amildar's personal enquiry at the village, he (Tiddaiyya) stated that the facts alleged by the petitioner were false, and that the village was a personal grant, and that accordingly he had leased the village to third parties.

There is no Matt in the village.

The only Matt in the Taluk is that of Hermas-amaranahally Matt. Tiddaiyya the present holder of the village is a bad character and has leased the village for Rupees 200/- (vide ^{Flag Q⁴S} = ^{ch}alika of the villagers in the file)

Tiddaiyya lives in a house of 6 Ankamams which has become most filthy by cattle and cows being tied therein. In this, there is a room of 3 Ankamams which is alleged by Tiddaiyya to be the temple of the God.

This room was filled by sundry articles
of

of householdware, and vegetables, at the time of inspection and, did not seem to be a fit place of worship.

The petitioner present Agent of Hema-samaranahally Matt, stated that all the seven villages were granted for the maintenance of Hemasamaranahally Matt only and that the presiding Jiorus or priests at the time were carrying on business for the Matt and said that he would present copy of a document from the Government office records to substantiate his statement. This he has now done and it is marked as D m ^{7/2/97} in the file. It shows that all the seven villages were granted for the Hema-samaranahally Matt only. Moreover Siddaigya had been convicted in criminal case no. 7 of 87 and sentenced to 3 weeks rigorous imprisonment and 10 Rupees fine.

The

The village had been settled as
Devadaya on a fode of Rupees 61/-
at the Gurm Settlement (vide Gurm
Register enclosed).

Yours truly

B.

Inftr: of Gurm Settlement

Register sheet No 527.

Taluk - Klevanahally

Hobli - Kundana

Village - Karpalinfana
= Parajodi

Copy of the Register of Inams in the village of *Kampalunapurajodi* in the

CLASS, EXTENT AND VALUE OF INAM

Number of case or entire holding under one grant in this village	General class to which the Inam belongs	Survey No. and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, wet or garden	Extent	
			Local measure. Even where the local measure is in acres, guntas, and annas, it is to be entered in this column	Measure in acres and their fractions in decimals
1	2	3	4	5
<i>(Title Dec No-1740)</i>				
1-	<i>Devadaya</i>	<i>Dry.</i>	<i>As per Jamia</i>	
		<i>Village site</i>	<i>Jhada account</i>	
		<i>Prambroke</i>	<i>1840</i>	
		<i>Cultivated</i>	<i>K-K-P</i>	
		<i>Inamite</i>	<i>" 2 "</i>	
		<i>Wet</i>	<i>1-2 "</i>	
		<i>Cultivated</i>	<i>4-4-10 1/4</i>	
		<i>Total</i>	<i>" 5-4 3/4</i>	
		<i>+ Irrigated by Annam</i>	<i>5-14-4</i>	
		<i>Mullikere</i>	<i>1- "</i>	
			<i>5-14-4</i>	

Sammat of *Kundana* in the Taluk of *Devanahalli*

		DESCRIPTION, NATURE AND	
Old assessment	Survey assessment	Description of Inam	
Where no survey has been made and no assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the raiyats to the Inamdar, or the average assessment of similar Government land, should be entered in column 7		If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, &c., whether they are efficiently kept up	Whether free of tax, or liable to quit-rent, i. e. jodi, &c., amount later to be entered
		Hereditary or for life	
6	7	8	9

As per Koushiatti
patti &c.
accounts
K K P
20-9-8
Rs. a P
- 60-15-2

For the Support
Sidde Vaders
Inatt in this
Village —

Jodi Collected
20-9-8
Rs. a P
- 60-15-2
Collected.

DOCUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE INAM

By whom granted and in what year.	Written instruments in support of the claim, original sannad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession In this column it should be stated whether the Inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, &c., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced should be given
--------------------------------------	---

10

11

Unknown

- 1- Letter from one Nanyarajah to Gopaul Rajah dated 1748 to continue all the Jangam Inams in Devanahally Taluk.
- 2. Writup from His Highness the late Maharaja to Amildar of 1812 for the Continuance of this Village, to Sidde Voder on the payment of a Jodi of 20-9-8.
- 3. Fakid of 1815 from Amildar to Sherkdar for the Continuance of this Village to Sidde Voder as per Angur Ankum. —

A. Independence of Inams - None
B. Statistics
1. Jodi - 1
2. House 14
3. Population - 93
4. well - 1.
C. Revenue
1. Jodi
2. Local Fund
Boundaries etc given by the
Carnary.

of *Bangalore*

NAME AND RELATIONSHIP OF ORIGINAL GRANTEE AND

Name of original grantee	Name entered in the register prepared by Pooniah up to 1810	Name entered in the accounts subsequent to 1810
12	13	14
Unknown (Cal: 14 contd.) * 1. Kandy Patigady To Siddavader Beriz 60-15- Jodi 60-15- Class II No 5 account of 1803-4 Kempalingapur 1 aali Beriz 60-15- Jodi - 60-15- 	Jodi Village account 1799-1800 Kempalingapura Village. To Siddavader Beriz 18-9-8 Jodi - 18-9-8	Lamm ad Barnaphi Pathe of 1815/16 Kempalingura -pura 1 aali To Siddavader Beriz 20-9-8 Jodi 20-9-8 Jani Thom None Jodi Village account of 1821-2. Kempalingura Siddavader 20-9-8 20-9-8 No account of 1825-26 Kempalingapura 1 aali To Siddavader 20-9-8 Jodi - 20-9-8 amaband Goswara of 1863 Kempaling 1 aali

* The above office having certified that this patigade is within the boundaries of this Village, it has not been registered as a separate case -

of the *Nandyding* —

OF SUBSEQUENT AND PRESENT HOLDERS

Particulars regarding present owner. If the inam has been subdivided, the name, &c., of each sharer should be entered in the columns

Residence, name and age, &c.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent registered holders	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year
15	16	17	18
<i>Siddewader Inatt.</i> <i>Inatt Inam</i> <i>as</i> <i>d</i> <i>by Deveramma</i> <i>a</i> <i>mother of</i> <i>1. Nanjundiah</i> <i>2. Siddiah</i> <i>3. Keeriah &</i> <i>4. Sivaprasad</i> <i>Grandson of</i> <i>Siddewader</i> <i>One Gurusiddiah & one</i> <i>Maraliah sons of the brother of Siddewader</i> <i>have petitioned that they are entitled</i> <i>to share in this Inam & request that</i> <i>their claim may be upheld. They</i> <i>have complained against Dever-</i> <i>ammah to the effect that she</i> <i>does not give them their rightful</i> <i>share. Petitioners referred to</i> <i>proper Courts. - -</i>			<i>in good</i> <i>existing</i> <i>in the</i> <i>Local</i> <i>as</i> <i>Gurusiddiah</i> <i>was presumed and</i> <i>In 1912 R.H. the late Maharaj</i> <i>a Jodi of 20-9-8. It is</i> <i>upto date.</i>

Division

LENGTH OF POSSESSION

Abstract of the orders already issued by the Commissioner or the Superintendent of the Division on lapses regarding validity or excess of the Inam. Assistant's opinion and recommendation

Review by the Assistant Commissioner by the Inam Commission

19

Notice date 2nd Decr 1874 was received on the 22nd Idm on Deva - pramma as per Amils' Return. The notice was returned by the Amildar on the 16th Jan'y 1875, Inam Wdce attached from the 2nd Decr 1874.

(Signed) J. Kibbo
26-3/75. Offg: Asstt. Commr.

Part appeared for settlement this day attachment Wdce removed from today.

(Initialed) B. K. Venkatarwardingar
2/8/75 Asstt. Commr.

Valid whole Grant.

Valid. To be Confirmed subject to the Conditions that the mott be kept order & revenue preserved. The Wdce levied.

Black Survey desired, says, rights are reserved. Excesses must be paid.

This Village was originally granted to Siddeswaris mott by Somabire Devanahally. In Hyderis time it was let out on Dgar up to 1811.

revised the tenure & granted it on tenure to be held on that tenure

(Signed) B. K. Venkatarwardingar
2/8/75. Asstt. Commr.

1. Whole Grant. Rev a day a Jani.

2. Confirmed on the Jodi, or Rs: 64.

3. The Village is subject to Local Fund & Emigration Cases.

4. The rights to 19 & 20, Abk mott & Forests are reserved.

5. Black Survey required & boundaries to be demarcated by the Survey Department.

(Signed) Robt. Cole
Asstt. Commr. Rtds: 27-8-75.

6. Revised as per the Dewan's Pro: No. 4701-29 2nd Repts: 1881
183

7. Vide the statement received with Survey Superintendants Jacket No. 539 of 21st Repts: 1881
39. 4. Rs: 18

Unculturable - 14-4-0-4-0

Cultivated - 57-25-93

Culturable waste 55-18-19-8

Cultivated - 6-31-33

Cultivated - 6-14-32

Total - 140-12-177-12

8. Finally Confirmed on the existing Jodi of Rs: 64 avoiding fractions

(Signed) J. Grant
19-1-86. Asstt. Commr. Rtds: 250

(Col: 20 Co AD)

9. Revised as per the Government Proceedings No 142235 of 17th February 1894
P. 7. 100-93

10. Vide the Statement received with the
Survey Superintendent's Zavi No. 248 of
8-7-96.

8-7-96. A. G. R. & P.
Total area & assessment - 140.12-174-uu

(Particulars.)

Unculturable ——— 14.4 - 0-4-0

Very
Cultivated ————— 57.25 - 93 -

Culturable (waste) - 55.18-19-8- $\frac{1}{4}$ }
Asaccl- }

not
Cultivated ——— 6.31-33 ———

Garden 5.18-27-44

Cultivated ————— 3/ - 1-4-4 W

Culturable (waste) — 0.86 — 1 — 1

Leaf 140.12 174

11. Finally Confirmed on the existing job
of Ps: 61-uu (Signed) J. P. Grant

of As: 61-uu (signed) J. P. Grant

Q. 8/12-99.

Prof^r of Lucian Colls

2 Copy

Indian Empire Office
Bangalore June 1905

H^{on}ble
 Superintendent
 of Indian Affairs
 in Wash.

L.R. 615-24-2

1905.

Sl 2

From

Secy. to the Govt. of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Genl. and Rev. Depts.

To

The Supt of Inam
Settlements in Mysore

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.

No.

ENCLOSURE NO.

24th June 1905
✓
R 12757
L.R. 615-24-2
Encls

In returning the records received with his letter No. 125 of 10-6-05, for reference & resubmission, has the honour to request that he will be so good as to submit a report on the circumstances under which the other villages said to belong to the ~~Hemasamanna~~ halli math, Devanahalli²⁴, viz, Suggutta, Chikmanna halli and Rura — were first treated as personal inams & then recognised as Devadaya, together with the connected records and font. order, if any,

G. R. S. 29A

24/6
12/6

in which the conversion
was sanctioned and also
on the circumstances under
which Lingadharagollahalli
passed into the possession
of Hazalingsastri.

By order

H'

For Secretary.

19/6/06

Exd.
SIP 27/6/05.

L R 615-04
Sl No. 3.

+

392
N.S. 1905
From The Superintendent of
Settlements in Mysore
3

To The Secretary to the Govt. of
Mysore, General & Revenue
Departts.

Dated 7th
Despatched 8th } July 1905
Received

General No. 8
No.

Enclosure No. (Records.)

Submitting records in connection
with the seven villages granted
to the Hunsuramallu Matt in
the Devanahalli Taluk.

sl 67

No 8.
(Encl. Records)

Main Superintendents Office
Bangalore on 7th July 1905

To,

The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

In returning herewith, the enclosures
received with your docket No R. 12957
L.R. 615-04-2 dated
24th June 1905, I have the honor to state that

- * 1. Hunsamaranah
- 2. Pura.
- 3. Ghikot-anahalli.
- 4. Sugatta.
- 5. Gollahalli.
- 6. Kempalinga Pura.
- 7. Voderhalli.

the marginally noted seven villages
were granted by His Highness the
late Maharaja, Krishna Raj
Wodeyar Bahadur, in one, and the
same grant, to the Hunsamaranahalli
Matt in the names of certain priests.

Of these, Pura, and Hunsamaranahalli
villages were settled as Devadaya at
the time of Settlement. Sugatta

which

which had been settled as Personal.
at the Settlement was made Devadaya
under the Authority of Government
Proceedings No. R. 4170-73 dated 14th
L.R. 171-04-2

November 1904. Shikobanahalli, 
though termed as Devadaya, had
been charged with quit-rent, and
treated as personal. It was also
converted into pure Devadaya as
per decision in appeal Case No. 63 of
1903-1904 received with Secretary's

Memo No. 1314
P. 7. 151-03 dated 21st April 1904. B

Lingada vera Gollahalli or otherwise
Gollahalli had been settled as
Devadaya and is in the enjoyment
of the matt. It is presumed that
Nagalinga sastri is in possession
of this village as manager for the
matt Kempalinga pinra is the
village now in question, regard-
ing which Government orders are
sought.

()

2. The original Inam Registers of Munsamranahalli, Sugatta, Pura, Chikobanahalli and Lingadveera Gollahalli villages are also submitted for reference and return.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Lynd

Superintendent of Indian
Settlements in
Mysoore

Mysore

3/11

Recd :-

Correspondence ending
~~was~~ with letter no 8
dated 8th July 1905
from the Superintendent
of Land Settlements in
Mysore, regarding the
village of Kempalingapura
in the Devanahalli Taluk.

Under: - No. 4004-72/173 or.

The village of
Kempalingapura in the
Devanahalli Taluk has
been now in the possession
and enjoyment of one
-Sidda Wadera, having
been granted by His

11746

11187

8.3.06

Issue
Print 11/12/06

9/12/11

21

His Highness the late
Maharaja Krishnaraja
Wodeyar Bahadur III is
on the 20th September 1812
in the name of Sirda
Wodeyar, one of the ancestors
of the present-enjoyer, -
Chunabasappa Wodeyar,
Agent of the Hunsamaravalli
Mahantana Matt in the
Sancti Taluk, claims
the village as belonging
to the Hunsamaravalli
Matt, while Sirda
Wodeyar, the present-enjoyer
of the village, claims
it as his ancestral
property and has accordingly
alienated it to a third
party. The Superintendent
of Land Settlements

in Mysore, before whom
 the Agent of the Hunsu-
 -maramahalli matt
 had forwarded the matt's
 claim to the village in
 question, ^{has expressed the} ~~has~~ opinion
 after local enquiry
 that the village, ~~may be~~
~~the village~~ which was
 confirmed at the time
 of the Duan Settlement
 to the ancestors of the
 present enjoyer, should
 have been settled for
 the Hunsu-maramahalli
 matt, and that the
 management should ^{now} be
 transferred to that matt.

2. One going through
 the records the Govt.
 observe

observe that- there are
two points for decision
in this case, namely:-

(i) whether the village
was originally granted
for the personal benefit-
of the grantee Sudda
Wadere or for the
maintenance of a mutt

(ii) If the grant- was
for the benefit- of an Institution,
whether it- was for the
mutt at Kempalingapuram
or at Hunsawarahalli;
and if it- were ~~for~~
for the former, whether
the object- of the grant-
is fulfilled; or if it-
were for the latter, whether
the grantee Sudda Wadere,
and

and after his death, his descendants, held it in subordination to that grant.

3. As regards the first point, it is clear from the Survey of the year 1812 and other connected papers that the village was granted for the support of a mutt and not for the personal benefit of the grantee.

As regards the second point: -

The Survey makes mention of (7) seven villages (including V the village under

as having been granted
to seven different - ~~persons~~
as noted in the margin.

Of these 7 villages, the
first five are already
in the enjoyment of the
Hunsawaraballi

Watt, and as regards
Kempalingapur, one of
the remaining two villages,
it is found from the
records that it is
now in the unauthorized
enjoyment of Sudda
Wadner, who alleges that
he has a Watt of his

own in the village while it is reported by the
that there is no such building;
and that he has been
misappropriating the
proceeds from the village
and has also alienated
it

	Name of grantee	
	Village	Wadner
(1)	Hunsawaraballi.	Sudda Wadner
(2)	Chikra Gumbaballi.	Sudda Wadner
(3)		Alakia Wadner
(4)		Chunawar Wadner
(5)		Pranaw Wadner
(6)		Sudda Wadner
	Kempalingapur	Sudda Wadner

It is also reported that he is a man of loose character and that he was criminally convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. As the Government, ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~first~~

object of the original grant is not fulfilled the Govt are pleased to direct that the village in question be immediately resumed as a temporary measure and brought under Govt management, 6 months' time being allowed to the present holder Sridha Wadga, within which he should, if possible, establish his claim to the village.

4. As regards the question as to whether

the

The Hunsunwanballe
matt has any claim
to this village, the Govt are inclined to believe
~~these~~ ^{from} ~~that~~ the ~~Summit~~
and other old documents
produced by the Agent
of the ~~Hunsunwanballe~~ ^{said}
matt, that the village ~~may~~ ^{should} be considered as
belonging to that matt,
especially considering the fact
that 5 out of the 7
villages mentioned in the
Summit of 1812 are already
in the possession and enjoyment
of that matt, and that
in the case of one of these
villages viz Sussutta,
the Govt held in their
Proceedings no R 4170-73
L. R. 171-04-2 dated

14th November 1904 that
 "the village should
 properly belong to the
 Hunsuramaballi
 matt". They therefore
 concurred in the opinion
 of the District Superintendent
 that the management
 of the village should
 be transferred to that
 matt. But final
 orders on this point will
 be passed on the expiry
 of the period allowed
 to the present holder
 of the village to establish
 his claim - In the mean-
 - while, the Dy. Commr
 of the Bangalore District
 is requested to submit
 a ~~franchise~~ report
 regarding

10

Regarding the present-
status of the Humsa-
-mahallie mutt,
its present income, the
mode in which it is
utilized and the arrangement
which exists for the
management of this
institution.

Sgt-

11
Secretary to Govt

Rs
20/2/06

Muzrai Dept-

To

The Dy Commr Bangalore St-

The Supt of Town Settlements

The Revenue Commr in Mysore

The Secretary to Govt, Govt &

Rev Depts

Encl- to Channabasanna Wadur

Agent of the Humsamahallie mutt.

referred
to
copy